Smith's Report

No. 167 *Challenging the Holocaust Taboo Since 1990* *December 2009*

Anti-Defamation League and Hillel Join Forces to Go *"Mano a Mano"* with Smith

The ADL, with its yearly budget of $50 million dollars, has found it necessary to team up with Campus Hillel, representing Jewish students on more than 500 colleges and universities, to stop the CODOH Campus Project.

This ADL/Hillel concordat has published a 33-page, 10,500-word manual advising student journalists on how best to keep Smith out of campus newspapers, and how best to suppress and censor any exchange of ideas with any revisionist. The title of this paper is:

Fighting Holocaust Denial in Campus Newspaper Advertisements: A Manual for Action

The Manual makes it clear that its publication is in direct response to the CODOH Campus Project. We have published ads on 27 campuses around the country this year, the final straw for ADL/Hillel being the run in the *Harvard Crimson* that was picked up by CNN and taken around the world.

The Manual is divided into four primary Sections, with an introduction and two major appendixes. The introduction is signed by Abraham H. Foxman, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League, and Wayne L. Firestone, President of Hillel: the Foundation for Jewish Campus Life.

Wayne L. Firestone

I can't publish the entire Manual here, but I will give you the heart of it in excerpts.

SECTION I.
What is Holocaust Denial?

Surprisingly (not), we learn that Holocaust denial is a form of anti-Semitism suggesting that "Jews have pulled off a scam of monumental proportions, convincing virtually the entire world of a catastrophe that never really happened [….] that Jews have manipulated the media, the academic community, and governments—even the German government [….] that Jews were motivated to create such a scam out of greed, arrogance and a lust for power."

Now that we have been introduced to what Holocaust denial really is, we find:

Bradley Smith and Holocaust Denial on Campus.

Here the Manual gives us a few words on the history of CODOH since the 1980s, then turns to the Campus Project of 2009. Smith asks why "prominent historians do not answer his request to provide, with proof, the name of one person who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz. In one ad he claims to have asked this question to more than 2000 scholars [it's now about 4,000] and that none provided a satisfactory answer [I wrote "no" answer]. He implies that there is no answer and that the Holocaust is a fraud."

"In one of Smith's early ads from 1992, he dismissed eye-witness testimony as 'ludicrously unreliable,' claimed that Nazi confessions were obtained through

'coercion, intimidation and even physical torture,' [….] In 2006, Smith attended the infamous Iranian Holocaust denial conference, where he claimed that American professors are purposely obfuscating the issue of the 'Holocaust Question.'"

SECTION II.
Holocaust Denial, Campus Newspapers, and the First Amendment.

This section of the Manual makes the case that no college newspaper is legally obligated to "print ads from Holocaust deniers or other haters…." I agree. Refusing to run one of my ads is not censorship under the First Amendment. Under the influence of the ADL/Hillel compact, speaking for the Holocaust Marketing Industry (Holocaust Inc.), it is known widely to be "Institutional Censorship." ADL/ Hillel, with its tens of millions of dollars and its presence on more than 500 American campuses, is in the business of censorship. Through the entire Manual, this purpose is made explicit. There is not one passage, one word, that encourages a free exchange of ideas about the gas-chamber question. It is all to suppress, censor, and deepn the taboo against free thought.

SECTION III:
Taking Action Against Holocaust Denial in Newspaper Advertisements

[This is where the ADL/Hillel Partnership gets down to business. This is how they do it. This is what student journalists are up against. I can only give edited excerpts here of this lengthy Manual on how students and all levels of the university are pressured to work against intellectual freedom on the Holocaust question.]

Be proactive. Meet with your campus newspaper editor and advertising manager every year. Establish a close working relationship.

Let them know what Hillel does on your campus: upcoming events, speakers, student leaders and new staff.

Ask them how you can better inform them so that Hillel can receive coverage in their newspaper.

Ask if they are aware that groups such as Bradley Smith's Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH) seek to place Holocaust denial ads in school newspapers.

Advise them of ADL s research on Bradley Smith and Holocaust denial.

Emphasize that they have the right to refuse to publish any material the editorial board deems offensive or inappropriate. Holocaust denial ads are untrue and offensive. The First Amendment does not guarantee that editors must print all content that is submitted.

Urge them to educate all advertising staff about Holocaust denial.

Encourage them to create and implement policies regarding acceptable advertising which they can reference when declining to run hateful ads.

Meet with your school s ombudsman, dean of students, public affairs director and president annually.

Update them on Hillel activities, find areas of common concern and apprise them of the continuing threat of Holocaust denial ads.

Advise them of ADL s research and advocacy on the threat of anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial.

[What is this "threat" in asking questions about the Holocaust—who is threatened, how are they threatened?]

Ask them to encourage students to use the campus media as a tool for civil and respectful dialogue instead of hate or bigotry.

Ask them to engage the student leadership of the campus media in a dialogue regarding their rights and responsibilities as journalists.

Ask them to urge faculty members and top administrators to take a public stand against the use of the campus newspaper to spread hateful propaganda. Administrators always have the right to criticize an article or the decisions made by newspaper staff.

Build relationships with members of various student organizations before a crisis occurs. Host a reception where student leaders from different organizations can meet with faculty and administrators to start to create the relationships that will build trust and dialogue between the groups.

Compose a list of local key contacts, including their emergency contact information, and share it with your important partners. Include:

Student Hillel Board President
Lay Hillel Board Chairman
Student Communications Chair

Continued on page 10

Martyrs for Truth and Freedom

Today Holocaust revisionism is illegal in eleven European countries. These include: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Switzerland. Holocaust revisionism is also illegal in Israel. Punishment under these repressive laws may range from months to as much as twenty years in prison.

Several countries without specific Holocaust revisionist (denial) laws have utilized other laws to punish publishers and writers that challenge Holocaust orthodoxy. These include but are not limited to: Canada, United Kingdom and the United States. The United States has cooperated with European governments to deport individuals who had committed no crime in the US to countries that would imprison them for what amounted to "thought crimes."

One of the worst offenders of free speech and human rights is Germany. German universities have withdrawn PhD titles from people who they have deemed have committed "thought crimes." Germany's biggest Police department is the one called "department for state protection", the new German Gestapo; Germany employs specially trained, politically reliable public prosecutors to do nothing but prosecute political cases, most of them being "thought crimes"; every German law court has departments called "State Protection Chambers" which conduct nothing but political trials against all sorts of "political crimes"; the German Federal Police compiles a secret list of publications which are prohibited in Germany by any law court; the German authorities burned many thousands of books and other publications in recent years for allegedly breaching German anti-discrimination laws, even if German professors testified on trial that some of these books are scientific and should be protected by the internationally guaranteed human rights.

We demand justice now! We demand justice for the political prisoners. We demand justice for the thought criminals. We demand justice for all writers, researchers and publishers who languish in the prisons of the thought police. We demand justice for all thought criminals who are imprisoned for holding dissenting opinions. We can no longer sit idly by while our freedoms erode. We shall all hang together or we shall all hang separately.

2009 List of Incarcerated and Indicted Revisionists

Whittle, Stephen
("Heretical Two" deported US asylum seeker)
A8041AA Wing E5-19
HMP Leeds
2 Glouchester Terrace
Stanningly Road
Leeds, LS12 2TJ England

Sheppard, Simon ("Heretical Two" deported US asylum seeker)
A8042AA Wing E5-19
HMP Leeds
2 Glouchester Terrace
Stanningly Road
Leeds, LS12 2TJ England

Contact Paul for Heretical Two Fund at:
admin@drypool.org

Ernst Zündel
J.V.A. Mannheim
Herzogenried Str. 111
D - 68169 Mannheim
F.R.G./BRD
Germany

Gerd Honsik
Justizanstalt Wien-Josefstadt
Wickenburggasse 18-22
1082 Vienna,
Austria

Attorney Sylvia Stolz
JVA
Oberer Fauler Pelz 1
D- 69117 Heidelberg
Germany

Wolfgang Fröhlich
Justizanstalt Wien-Josefstadt
Wickenburggasse 18-22
1082Vienna
Austria

Horst Mahler
JVA Kaisheim
Abteistraße 10
86687 Kaisheim
Germany
(Below is the account number if you wish to support Mahler.)
Horst Mahler
Berliner Volksbank
KTO-NR. 5194719002
BLZ 10090000

Dr Fredrick Töben
c/o Cadell Training Centre
Locked Bag, Cadell 5321
South Australia
(Frederick was released from jail on 12 November. Great news.

AT LARGE BUT CURRENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT

Vincent Reynouard (correspondence)
c/o Marie Pererou
24, avenue du General de Gaulle
B-1050 Ixelles
Belgium

Vincent Reynouard
If you want to send money to Vincent the best way is to send one or two bank notes in an envelope and — without mentioning any name—address it to:
V.H.O.
BP 256
B-1050 Bruxelles 5
Belgium

Georges Theil
6 Rue Gallice
F-38100
Grenoble
France

Treblinka - More Bumblings from Bomba
(Part 2 of 2)

Thomas Kues

I will here continue without further ado my review of the full transcript of Claude Lanzmann's 1979 interview with Treblinka eyewitness Abraham Bomba begun in SR#166. The document in question is downloadable from the USHMM website (http://resources.ushmm.org/intermedia/film_video/spielberg_archive/transcript/RG60_5011/7B46C4F8-EAEA-42BB-B0BC-FD3D05FA6599.pdf or visit http://resources.ushmm.org/film/ and search for Bomba).

Mass Graves and Cremations

The Höfle telegram shows that up to the end of December 1942, a total of 713,555 Jews were deported to Treblinka. Orthodox historians claim, without a shred of evidence, that virtually all of them were killed with engine exhaust fumes immediately upon arrival. But how did the SS manage to dispose of this vast amount of corpses? Bomba tells us:

"After they were gassed the spectacle had already started, and the people from the other places, the gas chamber, worked already taking out the people clamped one to another, because even after their death they clamped to one another to be close to one another, not to be apart from each other, in life time and also in death.

That is how they took them out of the gas chamber and to the places where they put them for a while, they dug a big trench and put them there, but that was not the end. After that they dug them out and put them on top of each other, body by body, and burned them like an *autodafé* in the time of the inquisition in Spain. They burnt all those bodies on top of another" (p. 52).

As we have already seen, Bomba arrived at Treblinka in early October 1942 and escaped

from the camp three months later. Established historiography has it that the exhumation and cremation of corpses at Treblinka commenced in March 1943 (Y. Arad, *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka*, p. 173). Aside from Bomba, there are only two witnesses who speak of earlier cremations: Samuel Rajzman and Richard Glazar (Graf & Mattogno, *Treblinka...*, p. 39, 142).

The only eyewitness to have provided information on the dimensions of the Treblinka mass graves, Eliahu Rosenberg, spoke of graves each measuring 120 x 15 x 6 m. Given a 0.5 m thick top layer and a maximum density of 8 corpses per cubic meter, each grave could have contained at most 79,200 bodies, so that 9 such graves would have been needed to contain the 713,555 Jews that had been deported to Treblinka (and allegedly killed there) up until the time of Bomba's escape (cf. Graf & Mattogno, *Treblinka...*, p. 138). Bomba, however, knows of only one "big trench".

It is further worthy of note that Bomba does not mention with a single word the fuel needed for the incineration pyres. One might think that the procurement of the firewood necessary—more than 100,000 tons in total (ibid., p. 150)—and the work involved with it would have caught his attention!

The Escape

Bomba's story of his escape from the "death camp" begins reasonably: he and two other inmates hid beneath a pile of clothing in a warehouse, and then sneaked out after nightfall. What supposedly happened next is, however, more difficult to lend credence to:

"B. (...) The only place to escape from Treblinka, the safest place, was to the Lazarett, because otherwise you had 4 or 5 different gates to go around, where it was very dangerous. There was barbed wire, and it was almost impossible to get through. Coming out from the barracks, we didn't see anybody, all we saw was a huge place for burning, burning clothes, paper and people. And we had to go through that place to get to the wire fence, where there was only one fence to go through.

C.L. You mean you went...

B. Through that fire too...

C.L. Through the ditch of the Lazarett?

B. Through the ditch. We wore some clothes on top so that we wouldn't get burned, and we just went through.

C.L. You went into the ditch of the Lazarett?

Bomba then claims that the members of the Jewish Elders Council in Czestochowa fully well knew the "truth" about Treblinka, but did nothing to warn the others, as they sought to save themselves and their relatives by ingratiating themselves with the Germans.

B. Like a fire. We went through there. One of us in the third one (sic), when we came to the barbed wire fence, we put some clothes on top of it and went through that fence, one on top of the other. It just happened that Saturday night that the Ukrainians were all drunk, and nobody was in the watchtower. There was no-one around" (pp. 32-33).

It is hard to refrain from pointing out that, with a little reconnaissance, Bomba and his pals could have sneaked out of the camp without having to wade through fire with some rags on the head for dubious protection. Not to mention the absurdity of the camp staff leaving a huge fire unattended! The whole scenario makes for a good Monty Pythonesque sketch, not for a testimony believable to people over the age of 5.

After the miraculous escape from the death camp, Bomba and friends did not try to escape from German occupied territory, but instead went from Zagrodiniki to Warsaw where they took a train to Czestochowa to find relatives still living there.

Bomba's Return to the Czestochowa Ghetto

After having themselves smuggled into the Czestochowa ghetto, Bomba and his fellow escapees set out to inform the 5,000 Jews still remaining there of the "truth" about Treblinka. However, the Czestochowa Jews were not very willing to believe their story. Bomba recalls their reactions:

"Something is wrong with all of you. Either you are out to get something here, or you want to do something. We don't believe you. You must be crazy. The way you look, the way you behave, you must be crazy, because that is impossible" (pp. 40-41).

Some women in the ghetto "could never believe" the stories of Bomba and went to see the ghetto commandant Degenhart:

"B. (...) They went to him and told him, 'We know that there are people from Treblinka who came over here, and they are making a panic and telling everyone that everybody is dead.'

C.L. Jews went to Degenhart?

B. Yes, Jews went and told him. And do you know what he

said? 'They have run away from Treblinka, let them stay as long as they can'" (p. 42).

Bomba then claims that the members of the Jewish Elders Council in Czestochowa fully well knew the "truth" about Treblinka, but did nothing to warn the others, as they sought to save themselves and their relatives by ingratiating themselves with the Germans. All were later killed, however, either sent to Treblinka or shot at the local Jewish cemetery (p. 43). In spite of this supposedly treacherous behavior, our witness maintains that

"The Jewish people—and I want you to know this—is a strong nation. No nationality would have survived if that had happened to them. Take the Polish people, the French people or any other people—they would break down like flies. But the Jewish people have a will, a will to live. I mean to live even in suffering" (p. 44).

To summarize: the Jewish people possess an immense collective will to survive, but their leadership in Europe during the war consisted of cowards and traitors who assisted in having their fellow Jews deported to death camps and who sought to save their own skins by sucking up to an enemy who planned to exterminate each and every one of them!

Tales from Treblinka

No Holocaust story would be complete without a dose of insane, sadistic violence perpetrated by demonic SS men. Bomba relates:

"Like the guy Lalko [Kurt Franz]—his specialty was in taking out the nicest, healthiest men and without saying anything just going over and taking out his gun and killing them" (p. 72).

On one occasion Bomba gets very sick and asks his foreman to be sent to the "Lazarett" and killed and thus be spared his pains. "He looked at me as if I was crazy. He asked me 'How long have you been working here?' I said 'I've been working here for about 5 or 6 weeks already'. '5 or 6 weeks!' he said. 'Go to the kitchen and tell the man to give you some whisky. When you've got some whisky you will feel better'" (pp. 69-70).

Generally, Treblinka was hell on earth, but sometimes the Nazis stopped their random butchering and baby killing for a moment and suddenly turned humane:

"B. (...) It happened in Treblinka that a woman coming in with a transport from a town near Warsaw—I don't know how, but she knew what was going to happen. She took out a razor and cut the throat of one of the workers.

C.L. One of the Jewish workers?

B. One of the Jewish workers. One of them tried to rescue him, and she cut his throat with the razor. The other one—as a matter of fact he was the 'capo' of the barbers—she cut his throat too. He survived, but the other one, who was what I would call an 'Over-capo', died. The Germans took him to the hospital and tried to do everything they could to rescue him but they could not succeed. The only grave of a man dying in Treblinka was his, in which he was buried, a natural grave like any other human being's all over the world" (p. 63).

This singular honor was bestowed upon the dead man "because he was like a hero for them—a Jewish hero for the Nazis"—"All the Germans went to the funeral, all the people working there in Treblinka had to stand at 'Appel' and they had to salute the body going through to be buried" (p. 64). Naturally, we will have to suppose that with the funeral ceremony finished, Kurt Franz and his companions in genocide resumed their diabolical mass murdering.

Conclusion

There is not much need to discuss in depth the reliability of Bomba as a "Holocaust" eyewitness. From the haircutting in a jam-packed gas chamber turned into a vacuum chamber, to the escape route through a burning pit—his story is a sad mess of contradictions and absurdities. One can only draw the conclusion that Bomba is either a slightly mentally deficient liar, or else delusional. Perhaps sensing his own lack of credibility, Bomba resorts to making vague references to other, supposedly overwhelming evidence:

"But not only witnesses, the Germans themselves have filmed all those places, they have photographed all those places which took in the people, where they were gassed and the corpses of the dead people were taken out, which they cannot deny. The Germans themselves know they are guilty of this thing that they did to our people" (p. 62). If Lanzmann was striving to reach the truth about the Holocaust—which he most certainly wasn't—he would have asked Bomba about those wartime photos and films of gas chambers, because no other person on Earth has laid eyes on such material! As for the eyewitness evidence provided by Bomba himself, it is all too obviously inadmissible. The fact that Lanzmann promotes Bomba's tears as prime evidence for the alleged gas-chamber mass murders at Treblinka, while cutting from the released documentary a number of statements which clearly reveal this witness as a brazen liar, speaks volumes about the nature of the Shoah propagandists.

I Have a Dream

Robert Faurisson

October 15, 2009

To each his own dreams!

Amongst mine is this: there will come a day when, in a vast gallery of photographs, a revisionist freely displays, one by one, the dismal mugs of the thousand or so people, men and women, who since the 1940s have made a mark for themselves in upholding the lies of "the Holocaust" and the "gas chambers".

In the main room will hang, in pride of place, Elie Wiesel, Simon Wiesenthal, Otto Heinrich Frank (Anne Frank's father) and Simone Veil, as well as an array of heads of State (in particular, all the successive presidents of the United States), not forgetting the top-flight intellectuals like Jean-Paul Sartre or prestigious historians like Fernand Braudel. The photos of members of the lawyer tribe, such as Robert Badinter, and of gossip hacks, like Madeleine Jacob and Edwy Plenel, will be relegated to an annex for refuse storage.

The photos will all be connected to computers on which visitors can read, see and hear what those figures and thousands of other liars or smooth-talk peddlers have accumulated in the way of "Holocaust" lies, inventions, dishonesty, fraud, slander and insults along with calls for hatred, violence, censorship and repression against the revisionists.

But I shall have quite a few other museographic ideas to suggest, which will make the place a living, active and even, as they say, "interactive" gallery.

The jackals and vultures who, still today, are running or flying to the aid of the Great Lie are hereby warned that a place awaits them in that gallery. If ever some day, on a change of wind, they should feel a sudden urge to be forgotten, to give us the slip or plead that their "errors" were committed "in good faith", or even attempt somehow to cover their tracks, the photo-graphic exhibition will be there to refresh their memory and remind them of their wickedness. There will be no Great Atonement for the apostles or devotees of the Great Lie.

L. A. Rollins

A brief reply to the review in *Smith's Report* of his *The Myth of Natural Rights and Other Essays*

Overall, I'm pretty happy with Martin Gunnels' review of my book, *The Myth of Natural Rights and Other Essays*, in *Inconvenient History*, Volume 1, Number 2. I am glad he likes "Deifying Dogma," my review of Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman's book, *Denying History*.

However, I take issue with one of his statements regarding my 1983 essay, "Revising Holocaust Revisionism." I did not declare that "Holocaust revisionists in general" had spread falsehood. I did cite several examples of Holocaust revisionists who had spread falsehood—David Hoggan, Austin J. App, Richard Verrall, Paul Rassinier, Udo Walendy, David McCalden—in order to substantiate the point that the IHR had spread falsehood by publishing and/or selling the falsehood-containing writings of these revisionists. As for the IHR, I said it had spread some falsehood along with the truth it had spread.

Gunnels wonders why, in that 1983 essay, I did not try to revise Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. The reason is that I had not found the kind of outright falsehoods in that book that I found in some other Holocaust revisionist writings. (I did not find all of Butz's assumptions and arguments completely convincing, however. Hence my continued skepticism about Holocaust revisionism even after reading Butz's book.)

As I said, overall, I'm pleased with Gunnels' review (though he didn't mention any of the satirical pieces in the back of the book—"Lucifer's Lexicon," "An Open Letter to Allah," and "Ode to Emperor Bush"). I'm glad that *Inconvenient History* published it.

Thanks

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Banged Up:
Survival as a Political Prisoner in 21st Century Europe
by David Irving

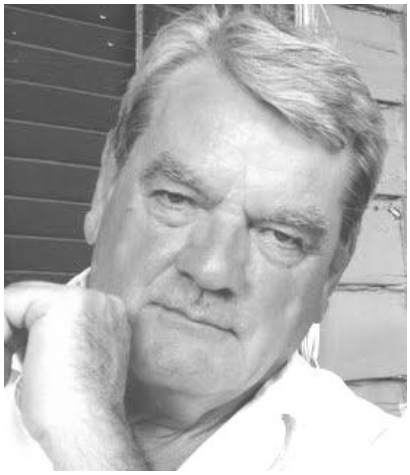
Focal Point Publications,
Windsor, England, 2008.
146pp., illustrated, with notes, indexed.

Reviewed by Richard A. Widmann

Banged Up is David Irving's autobiographical account of his arrest and 400 days of solitary confinement in an Austrian prison for having presented what amounted to inconvenient history at a lecture some 16 years prior. This handsome edition jammed with many photographs describes Irving's failed attempt to speak in Austria in November 2005 and the harrowing details of his capture by State Police with weapons drawn at the head of a man whose only crime was speaking and writing history which is deemed illegal in Austria and several other once-free European countries.

The tale of Irving's arrest is captivating and reads like the Mickey Spillane novels that Irving says he read while in the Viennese prison (his captors thought it too risky to allow him access to non-fiction). The subsequent chapters of *Banged Up* which recount his time in prison do not measure up to the story of his arrest or even ultimately the story of his release. These chapters are apparently taken directly from Irving's prison memoirs and from various letters that he penned while incarcerated for thought crimes.

The tales of strange inmates and lousy conditions experienced in prison are at times redundant. Irving also does a fair amount of self-promotion throughout these chapters, telling of earlier days and best-selling books, large crowds and positive reviews from around the world. While this may be justified based on today's proverbial blackout of Irving's writing, those most likely to read this volume are already aware of his glory-days as a bestselling author. We do gain some insights into the man, Irving, but those most familiar with his writings will learn little that is earth-shaking.



David Irving

What is significantly missing from this volume is Irving on the Holocaust, the very subject that resulted in his imprisonment in the first place. There can be no doubt, except for the hardcore anti-revisionist and anti-Irving crowd, that David Irving is not a Holocaust denier. Despite the ruling in the David Irving v. Penguin Books and Deborah Lipstadt trial, such a charge is both foolish and inaccurate. Irving has spent his life largely writing about leading personalities of the Second World War and has written incredibly little about the Holocaust. Irving's Holocaust-related troubles really began when he agreed to be a defense witness for the much-maligned and currently imprisoned Ernst Zuendel. His statements at this trial in 1988, his subsequent publishing of *The Leuchter Report* and his provocative comments that followed made in speeches around the world raised up an army of detractors and enemies who sought to bring him down.

Throughout *Banged Up*, Irving mentions that he has three books in the works. The first, *Churchill's War Volume 3* is said to be nearly complete. The second and third books, one a biography of Heinrich Himmler and the other Irving's memoirs, captivated a significant portion of his time while held in Austria.

While mention of the Himmler book may raise excitement in some circles and eyebrows in others, the brief comments reveal little as to what Irving will ultimately write about the Holocaust—a topic that surely cannot be avoided in such a biography. Irving flip-flops even in this slender book, leaving the readers little idea what to expect in

the forthcoming book. He describes Himmler as a man who "achieved so much that was both grotesque and spectacular." He also calls him "the evil executor of what is now called the Holocaust." Such comments, left with no explanation, leave the reader expecting that Irving will lay the blame for much of the traditional Holocaust story directly at Himmler's feet. Irving notes that Himmler's daughter Gudrun thinks exactly that, even predicting that he will "demolish her late father purely in an attempt to rehabilitate [him]self." Irving however asserts that such a prediction is incorrect.

Revisionists are likely to find some of Irving's statements disconcerting. He mentions for example that the diaries of Frau Himmler only refer to the Jews "two or three times." He comments "Himmler had seemingly not mentioned the Holocaust to her." He sums up the situation by saying "Himmler had obviously been keeping his (often horrific) secrets to himself." But here of course no evidence of the "horrific secrets" is offered. Irving also refers to the deportation of Hungarian Jews to camps in Germany (the Hungarian Jews were actually sent to camps in Poland, primarily Auschwitz). He also describes Belzec as an "extermination centre" without any explanation in support of such a conclusion. Oddly, he also makes a brief comment about the author of *The Destruction of the European Jews*: "I think highly of [Raul] Hilberg; in fact he shared many of my views." Irving does not explain which views the two shared.

Also missing from this account is any explanation of the widely reported "recantation" of Irving's Holocaust views that circulated through the world's press immediately following his arrest. At the time, the press announced that Irving said, "I made a mistake when I said there were no gas chambers at Auschwitz." Some theorized that Irving was posturing to reduce his sentence to speed his return trip to England; others believed that he had made an honest recantation of earlier spoken views. Either way, this volume sheds no light on the situation.

Here and there we get glimpses of Irving's abrasive personality which many excuse for what he has gone through and what he has accomplished. He also makes a number of unnecessarily provocative statements about Jews. Irving seems proud for example of his announcement that "Mel Gibson was right," his most quoted statement following his release from incarceration. Irving never explains what he meant, but rather simply says it was time for "counter attack." Such statements win Irving few friends.

Banged Up belongs on the shelves of Irving collectors and those interested in the evolution of Orwellian tactics now practiced in once-free Europe. It reveals a terrific writer but a hardened man, perhaps made so by his enemies. It will no doubt leave revisionists frustrated that so little is revealed about his real thoughts on the Holocaust. It will leave the anti-Irving crowd even more certain of his "anti-Semitism."

Clearly, we will have to wait for Irving's Himmler biography to determine what he really thinks about the Holocaust. Based on the current volume, it is likely to irritate his detractors as well as revisionists. Regardless, few interested in World War Two or Holocaust history will want to neglect buying it to see what Irving has to say.

IRVING UPDATE!

Yeshiva World News
November 15, 2009

[Excerpts] A group identifying themselves as "anti-fascist hackers" broke into the web site and AOL e-mail account of controversial British historian and accused Holocaust-denier David Irving and obtained his private communications as well as attendee lists for his current U.S. speaking tour.

The hackers posted Irving's e-mail correspondence online, as well as the user name and password for his web site account and AOL e-mail account, which shared the same password. The hackers also posted the e-mail addresses and other personal information—such as names, phone numbers and shipping and credit card billing addresses—of people who made donations through his web sites, purchased his books or bought tickets for his appearances.

The data was posted on the WikiLeaks site Friday evening in advance of Irving's Saturday speaking engagement at the Catholic Kolping Society of America in New York City. The organization reportedly canceled the event on Friday after someone contacted it. The organization canceled the engagement after learning that the event was scheduled for Irving.

The location of Irving's engagements are generally kept secret and announced to attendees only at the last minute to prevent protesters from appearing at the venues or pressuring facilities to cancel Irving's reservations.

Irving's web site was inaccessible Friday evening and calls to cell phones belonging to Irving and his assistant went unanswered. But Michael Santomauro, whose correspondence with Irving was among those posted online, confirmed that the e-mails were authentic and that Irving had been hacked.

Santomauro identified himself as the "Michael Singer" who had booked Irving's New York speaking engagement. He told Threat Level that around 7pm Friday evening an e-mail was sent out by the hackers from Irving's AOL account shortly before Irving was scheduled to give a talk in New Jersey. The e-mail was sent to a list of Irving supporters with the subject line reading: "ADVISORY: Anti-Fascist Hackers Destroy Holocaust Denier David Irving's Website and Release Private Emails, Attendee Lists."

"We have a complete back-up, in any case," he wrote. "Half the files [the hackers] posted were already publicly available on the website, like the Radical's Diary. Other items they appear to have invented. We shall be apologizing to the many people who may find themselves inconvenienced by these juvenile cyber-nasties. We are puzzled that they are so frightened by historical debate."

[Sincerity is an interesting human quality. It's interesting to consider the fact, for example, and I believe it is a fact, that these "anti-fascist hackers" are doing their work out of a deeply felt sincerity. They truly feel, they truly believe, that to question the Holocaust story is "immoral." Only "pigs" would do it.

It is the same with suicide bombers who sacrifice their own lives to murder those they sincerely believe are associated in any way with those who the bomber believes, sincerely, are behaving in an importantly wrong way. What expression of sincerity goes deeper into the human soul that the willingness to die for what you believe?

This suggests that sincerity is not a good in and of itself. Oftentimes the deepest expressions of sincerity cover for inhuman drives, as with the "anti-fascist" hackers that broke into Irving's Website. With a little luck they will be nailed for exactly that—breaking and entering.]

ADL/HILLEL JOIN FORCES– Continued from page 2

Lay Hillel Communications Chairman
ADL Regional Office
Hillel Regional Office
University President's Office
Dean of Students
Ombudsman
University Public Affairs Director
Campus Security
Local Jewish Community Relations Council
Local Jewish Federation Director
Local Jewish Public Affairs Director

[They write] Help bring anti-bias education programs to campus. This can be run through the Dean of Students office, the residence association, student union, Hillel, or other campus groups.

[ADL/HILLEL contract is sincere about representing the "anti-bias" forces on campus. It is laughable on the one hand, but there is something dirty about it too. A soup of sincerity mixed with a soiled hypocrisy, the felt necessity to control information, to control debate, to control what is printed in newspapers, to control what is to be left unsaid.]

If an advertisement is placed in your campus newspaper, it is important to strategize your response.

If a Holocaust denial advertisement appears, it is best to begin by privately expressing your deep concerns with the highest-ranking person on the school newspaper, i.e., the editor in chief, the publisher, or the advertising manager.

Ask the editor to publicly denounce the ad and its content. Encourage the editor to educate the editorial and advertising staff about the situation and the harm it inflicts on the Jewish community.

Contact the Anti-Defamation League.

Notify Hillel student leaders and professional staff. Work with students to turn this incident into a positive community-building experience.

Call for a retraction and apology from the school newspaper.

Ask for a letter of support from the school administration.

Characterize the newspaper's action as unfortunate, misguided and misinformed.

Utilize ADL's research on Holocaust denial and anti-Semitism.

Point out that Hillel seeks to strengthen the campus community and that concerted action can lead to a more harmonious campus.

Alert the appropriate school administration officials to the probable fall-out from this incident including a sense of anger among Jewish students and community members and media interest.Ask administration officials for a letter of condemnation from the president and for their assistance in gaining a retraction from the newspaper.

[What you have above is how the ADL/Hillel Manual instructs student journalist on how to make certain that no revisionist question is ever allowed to be asked that might raise questions about how the Holocaust story is being marketed and how, if one such question slips through the ADL/Hillel censorship net, to best humiliate and punish everyone who had anything to do with the question having been asked.]

Clemson University

In spite of the ADL/Hillel campaign to close down the CODOH Campus Project, the Eisenhower ad ran three weeks in *Mass Media* at University of Massachusetts-Boston. The staff at *Mass Media* allowed no comment to appear in its pages.

This past week the Eisenhower ad began to run in the Clemson *Tiger*. Having been reminded by the ADL/Hillel folk that it is necessary to be pro-active, once we had ascertained that the ad had actually been published I sent a press release nationwide to announce the event, and I copied it to the *Tiger* staff so that they would not be caught off guard when they are attacked.

Here's the release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

13 November 2009

The Clemson University Tiger published an ad this date asking why Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his book Crusade in Europe published in 1948, did not mention German weapons of mass destruction (gas chambers).

Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH) has run similar ads asking brief questions about World War II in student newspapers at some 30 colleges during 2009. Reaction to the ads has oftentimes caused some controversy, but nowhere has any academic attempted to answer the "Eisenhower" question.

In September, when this question was asked in the Harvard Crimson, special interests put so much pressure on the Crimson that its president, and then the entire Crimson staff, apologized. They used a language that shamed them as men and women, and humiliated them as journalists. The Crimson staff actually wrote, under pressure, that such a question as the one I ask about Dwight D. Eisenhower should never again be asked in the pages of any student newspaper in America.

CODOH congratulates the Clemson Tiger in standing with the ideal of intellectual freedom in running this ad. Out ad "denies" nothing. Our ad makes no "accusation" against anyone. Our ad proposes no "conspiracy theory." Our ad asks a question. Let's see how many academics, let's see if one academic, at Clemson University will try to answer the question in the pages of the Tiger.

CODOH is willing to be surprised.

CODOH would hope that special-interest groups would not try to publicly humiliate the editor and staff of the Tiger with the intention to institutionally "censor" this ad as they did the staff of the Harvard Crimson. For student journalists to refuse to break under special-interest attack by influential and highly connected individuals and groups takes a special self-confidence, and an especial respect for the ideal of a free exchange of ideas.

It's what is known as "journalistic integrity." If that is not what it is known as, we are here to be corrected.

The President of the Harvard Crimson apologies here: http://holocaustquestion.blogspot.com/2009/09/harvard-crimson-censors-codoh-ad-after.html

The Crimson Staff: Don't Ask, Don't Tell Journalism is here: http://holocaustquestion.blogspot.com/2009/09/harvard-crimson-dont-ask-dont-tell.html

YOU TUBE

COFFEE WITH BRADLEY SMITH

This is the title of the new CODOH You Tube project. Doyle Gudgel had been encouraging me to use You Tube for months. Hernandez began bothering me about it weeks ago. It's one of those things. "Everyone" uses You Tube. Especially the young. It's largely

amateur stuff, which is just right for me.

Two months ago I finally invested in a Web cam, a good camera and a tripod. I could not find the right moment to begin the work. What was I going to say, first time out? One morning I said to hell with it, told Hernandez to set up the camera because we were going to do our first shoot.

I talked on camera about the concept for the project, that we had not worked it out yet, discussed what I would talk about and what I would not talk about. I was six minutes into the shoot when the house phone rang. Talk about amateur. I'd forgotten to dis-connect it. We stopped filming, then left those minutes as our first You Tube video. Then we got it together, stopped laughing, and shot the second six minutes or so of me introducing myself for our second video.

In the event, it looks like I was right to decide that it would be better to get it done, than to get it right. The reaction among revisionists has been enthusiastic without exception. Better than I had hoped for. No one is saying the little videos are perfect, but there they are. A revisionist talking openly to people all over the world about stuff they cannot talk about in their real lives.

We have filmed five short videos this month. They are titled:

Smith Introduces Himself, Part l
Smith Introduces Himself, Part ll
Smith on Head Surgery**
Smith on Simon Wiesenthal
Smith on Buchenwald.

The first video was filmed on 29 October, 19 days ago as of this writing, and has been viewed more than 1,000 times. The others have been viewed in total about 1,500 times and the numbers are all growing. When we send press releases now, and news and updates, we are linking to a couple of the videos. No one else among revisionists is doing anything like this. I think it is very much worth the while, and that the shoots will become increasingly professional and effective.

**With regard to the note above about head surgery. A month ago the VA dermatologist found I had a squamous cell carcinoma on the right temple. She scheduled surgery for the next week where a doctor Mafong cut it out. It had not reached bone, so there is no expectation of any further issue with it. On camera, however, it looked like a bloody mess. I hadn't thought about that. I did a brief shoot explaining the story. In the end it was kinda funny. I'd had head surgery.

This work is funded entirely by people who read *Smith's Report*. If you can help please send your check or M.O.to address above, or go online to **http://www.codoh.com**

Abraham Foxman was saying that if anyone needs head surgery, it's Smith. That he ought to have "the entire brain excavated." It just came out that way. I think that's one of pluses of filming without rehearsal. Gudgel and others have explained some of the minuses in filming without rehearsal. I'll work it out.

I want to thank those of you who came through so generously in response to my call for help here last month. It's made all the difference. I was in a mode of steady-state anxiety there for awhile, but now it's gone. Now, with a few bucks in the bank, we can joke around about head surgery.

The trick of course is that every month is a new month, with new issues and, always, new opportunities. I don't want to give the impression of being envious, but Abraham Foxman does have a budget of $50-million dollars and wants to bring me down. We don't want that, do we? We want to go our own way, undercut the ADL/Hillel Axis, and take the message of revisionism and freedom of thought and equal access to the press for all of us. Sounds like an American ideal to me.

Bradley

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Bradley R. Smith, Founder

For your contribution of $39

you will receive 12 issues of *Smith's Report*.

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